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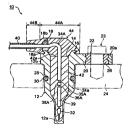
(54) 【発明の名称】温度センサ

(57)【要約】

【課題】部品点数の削減が図られた温度センサを提供する。

【解決手段】本発明に係る温度センサ10においては、センサカバー44のキャップ部44 によって、ホルダ12の開口部14全体が覆われており、ホルダ12と間脂部42との間に水流等が入り込む事態の防止が図られている。また、センサカバー44のネック部44 Bによって、適度の屈曲に起因するハーネス対34A、34Bの断線が抑止されている。このようなキャップ部44 及びネック部44Bは、ともにセンサカバー44の一部分であり、一体となっている。このようなセンサカバー44が実用された温度センサ10においては、キャップとリード線引き出し部材とが別体である温度センサ50に比べて部品点数が削減されている。

【選択図】 図2





【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

開口部を有する有底筒状のホルダと、

リード線対が前記開口部側から導入されるように接続されると共に、前記ホルダの底部に 収納された温度検出素子と、

前記温度検出素子を封止するように前記ホルダ内に充填されると共に、前記開口部まで延 びる樹脂部と、

前記開口部全体を覆うキャップ部と、このキャップ部から引き出される前記リード線対の 外周面に沿って前記キャップ部の外方に延びるネック部とが一体となっているセンサカバーとを備える、温度センサ。

【請求項2】

前記ホルダの前記開口部の縁に突設された、前記リード線対を構成するそれぞれのリード 線を案内するガイド部を更に備え、

前記センサカバーは、前記ガイド部を覆っている、請求項1に記載の温度センサ。

【請求項3】

前記ガイド部の形状は、前記ホルダの延在方向に対して垂直方向に延在する部分と、前記ホルダの延在方向に対して平行に延在する部分とを有するT字形状である、請求項2に記載の温度センサ。

【請求項4】

前記ホルダの前記開口部の縁には、前記ホルダの外方に張り出す略環状の返し部が形成されており、

前記センサカバーの少なくとも一部は、前記返し部で係止されている、請求項1~3のいずれか一項に記載の温度センサ。

【請求項5】

前記センサカバーは、ホットメルト成型により形成されている、請求項1~4のいずれか 一項に記載の温度センサ。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、自動車のATF(Automatic Transmission Fluid)等の油温を検知する温度センサに関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

従来、この技術の分野における温度センサは、例えば、下記特許文献 1 や特許文献 2 等に 開示されている。これらの公観に記載の温度センサにおいて、ガラス封止サーミスタ(温 度検出来子)が収納された有底筒状ホルダには樹脂が充填されており、温度検出素子のの水の侵入防止が図られている。これらの温度センサの温度検出素子には、一対のリー ド線の各一端部が接続されており、各他端部は樹脂の外側まで延びる電極対に接続される。 そして、この電極続される。温度検出素子で検出した信号を制御処理装置まで伝達する一 対のリード線が接続される。

[0003]

発明者らは、ショートする可能性が高い部分である電極対が不必要な温度センサに関する研究を進めた結果、図4に示したような温度センサ50の試作品を完成させた。図4は、温度センサの16年品(未公知)を示した概略断面図である。図4に示すように、温度センサ50においては、金属製の有底筒状ホルダ52の底部に一対のリード線54A.8が接続された温度検出素子56が配置されており、そのホルダ52の開口部60側においている。ホルダ52に充填された樹脂58とは、ホルダ52の開口部60側において10時間壁62を形成している。この樹脂で構成される側壁62にはリード線が貫通する孔64が形成されており、樹脂58から引き出される。と共に、その孔64を介して外部に引き出される。と

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[0004]

側壁62に形成された孔64の外側には、その一部が側壁62に埋まるように取り付けられたリード線引き出し部材66が装着されている。このリード線引き出し部材66は、筒状の弾性体であり、孔64の近傍におけるリード線54A,54Bの過度の屈曲を抑制している。このようなリード線引き出し部材66により、リード線54A,54Bが外部に引き出される部分で、リード線54A,54Bが大きく屈曲しやすい部分である孔64の近傍で、リード線54A,54Bが90度近く屈曲して断線してしまう事態が防止されている。

[0005]

なお、 符号 7 2 は、 樹脂 5 8 にインサート成形された、リード線を下方から支持してその 動きを抑制する金属ステーであり、 符号 7 4 は、 金属ステー 7 2 でリード線 5 4 A , 5 4 B が損傷する事態を防止するための保護チューブである

[0006]

【特許文献1】

特開平11-23379号公報

【特許文献2】

実開平5-3955号公報

【特許文献3】

特開2002-267540号公報

【特許文献4】

実開平6-62336号公報

【特許文献5】

特開平8-128901号公報

[0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

しかしながら、前述した試作段階の温度センサには、次のような課題が存在している。すなわち、リード線引き出し部材66及び防水キャップ70の構成材料が異なるため、それぞれ別部材として温度センサ50を構成していた。それにより、部品点数の削減が阻害され、それに伴い製造工程の簡略化も阻害されていた。

[0008]

本発明は、上述の課題を解決するためになされたもので、部品点数の削減が図られた温度 センサを提供することを目的とする。

[0009]

【課題を解決するための手段】

本発明に係る温度センサは、開口部を有する有底筒状のホルダと、リード線対が開口部側から導入されるように接続されると共に、ホルダの底部に収納された温度検出素子と、温度検出素子を対止するようにホルダ内に充填されると共に、開口部まで延びる樹脂部と、開口部全体を覆うキャップ部と、このキャップ部から引き出されるリード線対の外周面に沿ってキャップ部の外方に延びるネック部とが一体となっているセンサカパーとを備えることを特徴とする。

[0010]

この温度センサにおいては、センサカバーのキャップ部によって、ホルダの開口部全体が 覆われており、ホルダと樹脂部との間に水滴等が入り込む事態の防止が図られている。ま

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た、センサカバーのネック部によって、過度の屈曲に起因するリード線の断線が抑止されている。このようなキャップ部及びネック部は、ともにセンサカバーの一部分であり、一体となっている。このようなセンサカバーが採用された温度センサにおいては、キャップとリード線引き出し部材とが別体である試作段階の温度センサに比べて部品点数が削減されている。

[0011]

また、ホルダの開口部の縁に突設された、リード線対を構成するそれぞれのリード線を案 内するガイド部を更に備え、センサカバーは、ガイド部を覆っていることが好ましい。こ の場合、センサカバーがガイド部周辺のリード線対の移動を制限するので、ガイド部はよ り確実にリード線を案内することができる。

[0012]

また、ガイド部の形状は、ホルダの延在方向に対して垂直方向に延在する部分と、ホルダの延在方向に対して平行に延在する部分とを有するT字形状であることが好ましい。この場合、ホルダの延在方向に対して垂直方向に延在する部分により、センサカバーの脱落が抑止される。

[0013]

また、ホルダの開口部の縁には、ホルダの外方に張り出す略環状の返し部が形成されており、センサカバーの少なくとも一部は、前記返し部で係止されていることが好ましい。この場合、センサカバーのホルダからの脱落を抑止することができる。

[0014]

また、センサカバーは、ホットメルト成型により形成されていることが好ましい。この場合、実用に適した成型方法であるホットメルト成型でセンサカバーを確実に形成することができる。

[0015]

【発明の実施の形態】

以下、添付図面を参照して本発明に係る温度センサの好適な実施の形態について詳細に説明する。なお、同一又は同等の要素については同一の符号を付し、説明が重複する場合にはその説明を省略する。

[0016]

図1は、本発明の実施形態に係る温度センサを示した概略斜視図である。図2は、図1に示した温度センサのII-II線断面図である。図3は、図1に示した温度センサのII I-III線断面図である。

[0017]

[0018]

さらに、ホルダ I 2 の上端側 I 2 b には、ホルダ I 2 の側壁に対して垂直方向に突出して延びるセンサ固定部 2 0 が形成されている。このセンサ固定部 2 0 の遊端側 2 0 a には、ホルダ I 2 の延在方向に平行な方向に貫通孔 2 2 が形成されており、所定寸法のネジ 2 3 によりこの貫通孔 2 2を介して温度センサ I 0 と設置対象物 2 4 (すなわち、のケース)とが固定される。なお、貫通孔 2 2 の側壁は、円筒状の金属製パイプ 2 6 が設めている。また、ホルダ I 2

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の側壁の中央付近には、外周に沿って環状の窪み28が形成されており、この窪み28には弾性を有する樹脂製の密閉リング30が嵌め込まれている。上述した設置対象物24には、この密閉リング30の外径より小さい孔24aが穿設されており、この孔24aにホルダ12を挿入した場合、密閉リング30によって設置対象物24が確実に密閉される。【0019】

[0020]

ハーネス対34A,34Bの一端側は、上述したようにサーミスタ32と接続されているが、他端側は温度センサ10から引き出され架橋ポリオレフィン製の保護チューブ40で ない。たれた状態で、サーミスタ32によって検出された温度検出信号を処理する制御処理 装置(図示せず)に接続されている。温度検出信号を受信した制御処理装置は、その信号 に基づいて自動変速機の変速タイミング等を制御する。

[0021]

上述したサーミスタ32及びハーネス対34A,34Bは、ホルダ12の上端側12bの 開口部14付近までエポキシ樹脂が充填された状態で収納され、その樹脂が熱硬化されて 樹脂部42が形成されている。この樹脂部42により、ホルダ12の開口部14及びハー ネス対34A,34Bからサーミスタ32への水の侵入が抑えられると共に、サーミスタ 32等の移動が抑えられる。なお、ハーネス対34A,34Bは、樹脂充填の際にホルダ 12の延在方向に平行となるように固定され、樹脂部42の表面42a付近においては略 垂直に起立している。

[0022]

樹脂部42の表面42aから略垂直方向に延びたハーネス対34A,34Bは、上述したガイド部18の方向に略直角に屈曲される。そして、ハーネス対34A,34Bは、ガイド18のうち、ホルダ12の延在方向に対して平行に延在する部分18aによって個ケのハーネス34A,34Bに分けられ、ホルダ12の延在方向に対して重直方向に延在する部分18bと開口部14の縁との間を通されるように案内される。なお、ガイド部18の一部分18bによりハーネス34A,34Bは上側から押さえつけられ、この押さえつけに伴う摩擦力によりハーネス34A,34Bの移動が抑制されると共に、ハーネス34A,34Bのホルダ12からの脱落が防止される。

[0023]

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0内部への侵入が阻止される。

[0024]

また、センサカバー 44 がガイド部 18 を覆うことで、ガイド部 18 周辺のハーネス 34 A、 34 B の移動が制限され、ガイド部 18 はより確実にハーネス 34 A、 34 B を案内することができる。ここで、一般に、温度センサのハーネス 34 B が配置されるレイアウト上の他部品との配置関係によって制限をうける。ところが、ホットメルト成型は、金型の変更により容易にハーネス引き出し位置を変更することができる。 ため、温度センサ 10 は、車種毎の自動変速機のレイアウト変更にも、ホットメルト用金型の変更により容易に対応することができる。さらに、ガイド部 18 のうち、ホルダ 12 の延在方向に対して垂直方向に延在する部分 18 b を囲む樹脂により、センサカバー 44 のがルダ 12 の延在方向への移動が抑止されるため、センサカバー 44 が脱落する事態をより確実に阻止することができる。

[0025]

[0026]

センサカバー44は、上述したようにホットメルト成型により形成されているため、低温低圧で容易且つ確実に開口部14全体を樹脂モールドできると共に、成型時に樹脂が流動性を有することで、開口部14の縁に設けられている返し部16下部の空隙に確実にポリエステルを流し込むことができる。このような返し部16下部の空隙に流れ込んで固化した樹脂部分は、返し部16との協働によって、センサカバー44のホルダ12からの脱落を抑止ている。すなわち、センサカバー44は、返し部16で係止されることで、ホルダ12からの脱落が抑止されている。

[0027]

以上、詳細に説明したように、温度センサ10においては、センサカバー44が、ホルダ12と樹脂部42との間に水滴等が入り込む事態を防止する部分であるキャップ部44Aと、温度センサ10から引き出される部分の近傍においてハーネス対34A、34Bが大きく屈曲する事態を抑制する部分であるネック部44Bとを有している。このようなキャップ部44A及びネック部44Bが一体化されたセンサカバー44が採用された温度センサ10においては、キャップ部とリード線引き出し部材(ネック部)とが別体である試作段階の温度センサ50(図4参照)に比べて部品点数が削減されている。

[0028]

ここで、試作段階の温度センサ50においては、金属製のホルダ52とその中に充填される樹脂58とは、その物理的特性(例えば、熱伝導率)や機械的特性(例えば、ヤング率)が大きく異なっていた。従って、急激な温度変化や内部応力等により、金属製ホルダ52と樹脂58との間には隙間が形成されやすかった。そして、形成された隙間によってホルダ52と樹脂58との水密性が低下し、この隙間から水滴等が侵入するようなことがある場合には、センサの温度検知レベルが低下する事態が生じてしまい、最悪の場合、電気的短線により検知不能となってしまう。

[0029]

一方、 P P S 樹脂製のホルダ 1 2 が採用された温度センサ 1 0 においては、ホルダ 1 2 と 樹脂部 4 2 との物理的特性や機械的特性の相異はごくわずかである。

従って、試作段階の温度センサ50に比べて、ホルダ12と樹脂部42との間に隙間が生 じにくく、ホルダ12と樹脂部42との水密性の向上が図られている。

従って、温度センサ10においてはサーミスタ32の温度検知レベルが安定している。ま

た、C、H及びOで構成される高分子の樹脂と金属との組み合わせに比べて、樹脂同士の 方がその接着性が高いため、この点からも、やはり金属製のホルダ52が採用された温度 センサ50に比べて、温度センサ10はホルダ12と樹脂部42との間の水密性の向上が 図られていると考えられる。

[0030]

また、温度センサ50等に利用される金属製のホルダの材料には、快削性を向上させるた めに鉛が含有されることが多いが、この鉛は環境汚染の点から使用の制限が求められてい る。なお、鉛を含有していない材料での金属製ホルダの作製には、高度な技術及び高価な 装置が要求されるため、高価になりがちである。ところが、温度センサ10は、ホルダ材 料が樹脂であり鉛を含有していないので、鉛の使用量の削減を安価に実現することが可能 である。

[0031]

さらに、温度センサ10では、試作段階の温度センサ50で必要とした金属ステー72及 び保護チューブ74の部品の削減が図られている(図4参照)。これは、ホットメルト成 型に利用する金型の形状及びポリエステルの硬度の調整をすることで、センサカバー44 のネック部44Bによりハーネス対34A、34Bが確実に支持されるためである。すな わち、温度センサ10においては、温度センサ50で利用していた金属ステー72及び保 護チューブ74がセンサカバー44で代用されている。なお、センサカバー44のネック 部44Bを伸長化したり、高硬度のポリエステル材料を採用したりすることで、センサガ バー44でより確実にハーネス対34A、34Bを支持することができる。

[0032]

本発明は上記実施形態に限定されるものではなく、様々な変形が可能である。例えば、ホ ルダに形成された返し部のホルダ側壁に対する角度は、垂直 (90度) に限らず、センサ カバーがホルダに係止される角度であれば適宜0~90度の範囲で変更することができる 。また、ネック部の形状は、T字形状に限定されず、ハーネスを適切に案内できる形状で あれば棒状や板状であってもよい。

[0033]

【発明の効果】

本発明によれば、部品点数の削減が図られた温度センサが提供される。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施形態に係る温度センサを示した概略斜視図である。

【図2】図1に示した温度センサのII-II線断面図である。

【図3】図1に示した温度センサのIII-III線断面図である。

【図4】温度センサの試作品を示した概略断面図である。

【符号の説明】

10,50…温度センサ、12…ホルダ、14…開口部、16…返し部、18…ガイド部 、 18a, 18b…ガイド部の部分、32…サーミスタ、34A, 34B…ハーネス, 4 2 … 樹脂部、 4 4 … センサカバー、 4 4 A … キャップ部、 4 4 B … ネック部。

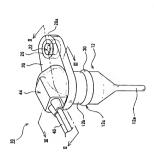
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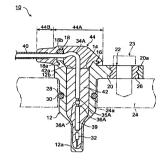
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【図1】

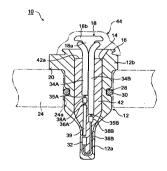


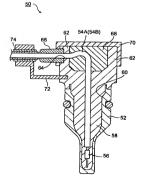




[図3]

[図4]





フロントページの続き

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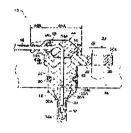
WAKABAYASHI YUTAKA

(54) TEMPERATURE SENSOR

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a temperature sensor aimed at the reduction of the number of components.

SOLUTION: In the temperature sensor 10, whole opening 14 of a holder 12 is covered with a cap section 44A of a sensor cover 44 so as to prevent a situation where waterdrop and the like enter between a holder 12 and a resin section 42. Breakage of wire of harness pair 34A and 34B due to excess bending is deterred. Such a cap section 44A and a neck section 44B are both parts of the sensor cover 44 and made into an integral body. In the temperature sensor 10 having such sensor cover 44 adopted, the number of components is reduced, as compared with those of



a temperature sensor 50, in which the cap and a lead withdrawing member are separated.

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[Patent number]
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[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]
[Date of extinction of right]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)] [Claim 1]

The holder of the shape of a cylinder like object with base which has opening,

The temperature sensing element contained by the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis of said holder while connecting so that a lead line pair might be introduced from said opening side.

The resin section prolonged to said opening while filling up in said holder so that said temperature sensing element may be closed,

A temperature sensor equipped with sensor covering with which the wrap cap section and the neck section prolonged in a way outside said cap section along with the peripheral face of said lead line pair pulled out from this cap section are united in said whole opening. [Claim 2]

It has further the guide section to which it shows each lead wire which constitutes said lead line pair which protruded on the edge of said opening of said holder.

Said sensor covering is a temperature sensor according to claim 1 which has covered said guide section.

[Claim 3]

The configuration of said guide section is a temperature sensor according to claim 2 which is the T character configuration which has the part which extends perpendicularly to the extension direction of said holder, and the part which extends in parallel to the extension direction of said holder. [Claim 4]

The abbreviation annular return section jutted out over a way outside said holder is formed in the edge of said opening of said holder,

Said some of sensor coverings [at least] are temperature sensors given in any 1 term of claims 1-3 stopped in said return section.

[Claim 5]

Said sensor covering is a temperature sensor given in any 1 term of claims 1-4 currently formed of hot melt molding.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to the temperature sensor which detects oil temperatures, such as ATF (Automatic Transmission Fluid) of an automobile.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

Conventionally, the temperature sensor in the field of this technique is indicated by the following patent reference 1 and patent reference 2 grade. In the temperature sensor given in these official reports, the cylinder-like-object-with-base-like holder with which the glass closure thermistor (temperature sensing element) was contained is filled up with resin, and trespass prevention of the water to a temperature sensing element part is achieved. One edge each of the lead wire of a couple is connected to the temperature sensing element of these temperature sensors, and each other end is connected to the electrode pair prolonged to the outside of resin. And the lead wire of a couple with which even a control processor transmits the signal detected by the temperature sensing element is connected to this electrode pair.

[00031

Artificers completed the prototype of the temperature sensor 50 as shown in drawing 4, as a result of the electrode pair whose possibility of short-circuiting is a high part advancing research on an unnecessary temperature sensor. Drawing 4 is the outline sectional view having shown the prototype (un-well-known) of a temperature sensor. As shown in drawing 4, in the temperature sensor 50, the temperature sensing element 56 by which the lead wire 54A and 54B of a couple was connected to the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis of the metal cylinder-like-object-with-base-like holder 52 is arranged, and it fills up with resin 58 in the holder 52. The resin 58 with which the holder 52 was filled up forms the cylindrical side attachment wall 62 in the opening 60 side of a holder 52. The hole 64 which lead wire penetrates is formed in the side attachment wall 62 which consists of this resin, and the lead wire 54A and 54B pulled out from resin 58 is pulled out outside through that hole 64 while they is crooked.

[00041

The outside of the hole 64 formed in the side attachment wall 62 is equipped with the lead-wire drawer member 66 attached so that the part might be buried with a side attachment wall 62. This lead-wire drawer member 66 is a tubed elastic body, and has controlled too much crookedness of the lead wire [/ near the hole 64] 54A and 54B. The situation which lead wire 54A and 54B is crooked about 90 degrees, and disconnects by such lead-wire drawer member 66 near the hole 64 which is the part into which lead wire 54A and 54B tends to be crooked greatly in the part in which lead wire 54A and 54B is pulled out outside is prevented.

The interior of the side attachment wall 62 formed with resin 58 is filled up with resin 68 so that lead wire 54A and 54B may be laid underground. Thereby, immobilization and protection of evasion of trespass of the water from the interface of resin 58 and lead wire 54A and 54B and lead wire 54A and 54B are achieved. Moreover, the water proof cap 70 is put so that the resin 68 and side attachment wall 62 may be covered. This water proof cap 70 is covering the temperature sensor

upper part put to the environment waterdrop and a steam being received, and evasion of the situation which waterdrop etc. enters the sensor 50 interior from the boundary of each part material, and attains to the temperature sensing element 56 is achieved.

In addition, a sign 72 is metal stay by which insert molding was carried out to resin 58 and which controls the motion in support of lead wire from a lower part, and a sign 74 is a protective tubing for preventing the situation which lead wire 54A and 54B damages in the metal stay 72.

[0006] [Patent reference 1]

JP.11-23379.A

[Patent reference 2] JP,5-3955,U

[Patent reference 31

JP.2002-267540,A

[Patent reference 4] JP.6-62336.U

[Patent reference 5]

JP.8-128901.A [00071

Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention

However, the following technical problems exist in the temperature sensor of the prototype phase mentioned above. That is, since the components of the lead-wire drawer member 66 and the water proof cap 70 differed, the temperature sensor 50 was constituted as another member, respectively. Thereby, the cutback of components mark was checked and simplification of a production process was also checked in connection with it.

[8000]

This invention was made in order to solve an above-mentioned technical problem, and it aims at offering the temperature sensor with which the cutback of components mark was achieved. [00091

[Means for Solving the Problem]

While the temperature sensor concerning this invention is connected with the holder of the shape of a cylinder like object with base which has opening so that a lead line pair may be introduced from an opening side While filling up in a holder so that the temperature sensing element contained by the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis of a holder and a temperature sensing element may be closed It is characterized by having sensor covering with which the wrap cap section and the neck section prolonged in a way outside the cap section along with the peripheral face of the lead line pair pulled out from this cap section are united in the resin section prolonged to opening, and the whole opening.

In this temperature sensor, the whole opening of a holder is covered with the cap section of sensor covering, and prevention of the situation where waterdrop etc. enters between a holder and the resin section is achieved. Moreover, the open circuit of the lead wire resulting from too much crookedness is inhibited by the neck section of sensor covering. Such both the cap sections and neck sections are some sensor coverings, and are united. In the temperature sensor with which such sensor covering was adopted, components mark are reduced compared with the temperature sensor of the prototype phase where a cap and a lead-wire drawer member are another objects.

[0011]

Moreover, it has further the guide section to which it shows each lead wire which constitutes the lead line pair which protruded on the edge of opening of a holder, and, as for sensor covering, it is desirable to have covered the guide section. In this case, since sensor covering restricts migration of the lead line pair of the guide section circumference, the guide section can guide lead wire more certainly.

[0012]

Moreover, as for the configuration of the guide section, it is desirable that it is the T character configuration which has the part which extends perpendicularly to the extension direction of a holder, and the part which extends in parallel to the extension direction of a holder. In this case, omission of sensor covering are inhibited by the part which extends perpendicularly to the extension direction of a holder.

F00131

Moreover, the abbreviation annular return section jutted out over a way outside a holder is formed in the verge of opening of a holder, and, as for some sensor coverings [at least], being stopped in said return section is desirable. In this case, omission from the holder of sensor covering can be inhibited.

[0014]

Moreover, as for sensor covering, being formed of hot melt molding is desirable. In this case, sensor covering can be certainly formed by hot melt molding which is the molding approach suitable for practical use.

[0015]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

Hereafter, the gestalt of suitable operation of the temperature sensor applied to this invention with reference to an accompanying drawing is explained to a detail. In addition, the sign same about a same or equivalent element is attached, and the explanation is omitted when explanation overlaps. [0016]

<u>Drawing 1</u> is the outline perspective view having shown the temperature sensor concerning the operation gestalt of this invention. <u>Drawing 2</u> is the II-II line sectional view of the temperature sensor shown in <u>drawing 1</u>. <u>Drawing 3</u> is the III-III line sectional view of the temperature sensor shown in <u>drawing 1</u>.

[0017]

The temperature sensor 10 concerning the operation gestalt of this invention shown in drawing 1 - drawing 3 is a temperature sensor which inserts in the automatic transmission (Automatic Transmission) of an automobile and detects the ATF temperature in a change gear. This temperature sensor 10 has the closed-end cylinder-like holder 12 by the product made of polyphenylene sulfide (PPS) resin. The path of pars-basilaris-ossis-occipitalis side 12a this holder 12 of whose is a soffit side is thin, and opening 14 is formed in upper bed side 12b. Opening 14 has a circle configuration, and returns it to the edge, and the section 16 is formed. This return section 16 is projected so that it may extend perpendicularly to the side attachment wall of a holder 12, and it is abbreviation annular. Moreover, the T character-like guide section 18 is formed in parallel in the extension direction of a holder 12 at the edge of opening 14. This guide section 18 protrudes so that the edge of opening 14 may be met, and it is shown to harness pair 34A later mentioned between the edges of this guide section 18 and opening 14, and 34B to it.

Furthermore, the sensor fixed part 20 perpendicularly projected and prolonged to the side attachment wall of a holder 12 is formed in upper bed side of holder 12 12b. The breakthrough 22 is formed in the direction parallel to the extension direction of a holder 12, and a temperature sensor 10 and the installation object 24 (namely, case of an automatic transmission) are fixed to free end side of this sensor fixed part 20 20a through this breakthrough 22 with the screw 23 of a predetermined dimension. In addition, the cylinder-like metal pipe 26 is inserted and, as for the side attachment wall of a breakthrough 22, the rigidity over the screw 23 of a breakthrough 22 is raised. Moreover, along with the periphery, the annular hollow 28 is formed near the center of the side attachment wall of a holder 12, and the sealing ring 30 made of resin which has elasticity is inserted in this hollow 28. Hole 24a smaller than the outer diameter of this sealing ring 30 is drilled by the installation object 24 mentioned above, and when a holder 12 is inserted in this hole 24a, the installation object 24 is certainly sealed with the sealing ring 30.

[0019]

Inside [in which the path is thin] holder pars-basilaris-ossis-occipitalis side 12a, the NTC (Negative Temperature Coefficient) thermistor 32 which detects ATF temperature in -40 degrees C - 150 degrees C is arranged. This thermistor (temperature sensing element) 32 is formed from manganese, nickel, cobalt, etc., and serves as the polycrystalline substance for which the so-called crystal grain of Spinel structure gathered. Moreover, with cross-linked polyethylene, harness pair (lead line pair)

34A of the couple covered, respectively and 34B are introduced from opening 14, and the thermistor 32 is made and connected while glass closure is carried out and water proof is achieved. The lead wire 35A and 35B of the couple passing through harness 34A of a couple and the interior of 34B and the lead wire 36A and 36B of the couple pulled out from the thermistor 32 are joined together by caulking immobilization with the junction bands 38A and 38B, respectively. In addition, the sign 39 shown in drawing 2 and drawing 3 is a wrap Teflon tube about lead-wire 36A, and prevents the short circuit by contact of lead wire.

[0020]

Although the end side of harness pair 34A and 34B is connected with the thermistor 32 as mentioned above, an other end side is in the condition which was pulled out from the temperature sensor 10 and bundled with the protective tubing 40 made from bridge formation polyolefine, and is connected to the control processor (not shown) which processes the temperature detecting signal detected with the thermistor 32. The control processor which received the temperature detecting signal controls the gear change timing of an automatic transmission etc. based on the signal. [0021]

The thermistor 32 mentioned above and harness pair 34A, and 34B are contained in the condition of having filled up with the epoxy resin up to near [opening 14] upper bed side 12b of a holder 12, heat curing of the resin is carried out, and the resin section 42 is formed. While trespass of the water from the opening 14 of a holder 12 and harness pair 34A, and 34B to a thermistor 32 is suppressed by this resin section 42, migration of thermistor 32 grade is suppressed by it. In addition, it was fixed so that it might become parallel to the extension direction of a holder 12 in the case of resin restoration, and harness pair 34A and 34B have stood up to the abbreviation perpendicular in near surface 42a of the resin section 42.

[0022]

Harness pair 34A prolonged from surface 42a of the resin section 42 to the abbreviation perpendicular direction and 34B are crooked at an abbreviation right angle in the direction of the guide section 18 mentioned above. And harness pair 34A and 34B are divided into each harnesses 34A and 34B by partial 18a which extends in parallel to the extension direction of a holder 12 among the guide sections 18, and they are guided so that [between partial 18b which extends perpendicularly to the extension direction of a holder 12, and the edges of opening 14] it may let it pass. In addition, while Harnesses 34A and 34B are pressed down by 18b from an upside and migration of Harnesses 34A and 34B is controlled in part by the frictional force accompanying this pressing down of the guide section 18 in the case of advice of the harnesses 34A and 34B by the guide section 18, omission from the holder 12 of Harnesses 34A and 34B are prevented.

The sensor covering 44 is formed in the opening 14 of a holder 12 so that the opening 14 whole may be covered. This sensor covering 44 is formed of hot melt molding of polyester, and consists of cap section 44A and neck section 44B (refer to drawing2). Cap section 44A has covered everywhere from the edge of opening 14 to the center of surface 42a of the resin section 42, and has the height which is extent with which harness pair 34A, 34B, and the guide section 18 are covered. Such cap section 44A functions as a part which prevents the situation where waterdrop etc. enters between a holder 12 and the resin section 42. That is, although the part located in the outside of a change gear among the temperature sensors generally applied to the automatic transmission of an automobile is put to the environment where waterdrop and a steam are received, it is that the opening 14 whole is covered and trespass to the temperature sensor 10 interior, such as waterdrop, is prevented by cap section 44A.

[0024]

Moreover, migration of the harnesses 34A and 34B of the guide section 18 circumference is restricted, and the guide section 18 can guide Harnesses 34A and 34B more certainly because the sensor covering 44 covers the guide section 18. Here, generally the harness drawer location of a temperature sensor receives a limit with arrangement relation with the other components on the layout by which an automatic transmission is arranged. since [however,] hot melt molding can change a harness drawer location easily by modification of metal mold—a temperature sensor 10—layout modification of the automatic transmission for every type of a car—hot melt—public funds—

it can respond easily by modification of a mold. Furthermore, with the resin surrounding partial 18b which extends perpendicularly to the extension direction of a holder 12 among the guide sections 18, since migration in the extension direction of the holder 12 of the sensor covering 44 is inhibited, the situation where the sensor covering 44 is omitted can be prevented more certainly.

Neck section 44B is prolonged in the way outside cap section 44A along with the peripheral face of the protective tubing 40 which bundles harness pair 34A, 34B and this harness pair 34A, and 34B while it is perpendicularly pulled out from cap section 44A to the extension direction of a holder 12. Since this neck section 44B is a product made from polyester as mentioned above, it has elasticity. Such neck section 44B functions as a part which controls the situation where harness pair 34A and 34B are crooked greatly [near the part pulled out from a temperature sensor 10], and the open circuit of harness pair 34A accompanying too much crookedness and 34B is prevented by this neck section 44B.

[0026]

It can slush polyester into the opening of the return section 16 lower part established in the edge of opening 14 certainly because resin has a fluidity at the time of molding, while it can carry out the resin mould of the opening 14 whole easily and certainly in low-temperature low voltage, since the sensor covering 44 is formed of hot melt molding as mentioned above. The resin part which flowed into the opening of such the return section 16 lower part, and was solidified has inhibited omission from the holder 12 of the sensor covering 44 by collaboration with the return section 16. That is, the sensor covering 44 is stopped in the return section 16, and omission from a holder 12 are inhibited. [0027]

As mentioned above, as explained to the detail, in the temperature sensor 10, it has neck section 44B which is the part which controls the situation where harness pair 34A and 34B are crooked greatly [near cap section 44A which is the part into which the sensor covering 44 prevents the situation where waterdrop etc. enters between a holder 12 and the resin section 42, and the part pulled out from a temperature sensor 10]. In the temperature sensor 10 with which the sensor covering 44 with which such cap section 44A and neck section 44B were unified was adopted, components mark are reduced compared with the temperature sensor 50 (refer to drawing 4) of the prototype phase where the cap section and a lead-wire drawer member (neck section) are another objects.

Here, in the temperature sensor 50 of a prototype phase, as for the metal holder 52 and the resin 58 with which it fills up into it, the physical characteristic (for example, thermal conductivity) and mechanical property (for example, Young's modulus) differed from each other greatly. Therefore, between the metal holder 52 and resin 58, a clearance tended to be formed of a rapid temperature change, internal stress, etc. And when the watertightness of a holder 52 and resin 58 may fall and waterdrop etc. may invade from this clearance by the formed clearance, the situation where the temperature detection level of a sensor falls arises, and when the worst, detecting will become impossible by the electric short circuit.

[0029]

In the temperature sensor 10 with which the holder 12 made of PPS resin was adopted on the other hand, the difference of the physical characteristic of a holder 12 and the resin section 42 or a mechanical property is very slight.

Therefore, compared with the temperature sensor 50 of a prototype phase, it is hard to produce a clearance between a holder 12 and the resin section 42, and improvement in the watertightness of a holder 12 and the resin section 42 is achieved.

Therefore, in a temperature sensor 10, the temperature detection level of a thermistor 32 is stable. Moreover, since that adhesive property of the direction of resin is high compared with the combination of the resin of a macromolecule and the metal which consist of C, H, and O, compared with the temperature sensor 50 with which the metal holder 52 was adopted too, a temperature sensor 10 is considered that improvement in the watertightness between a holder 12 and the resin section 42 is achieved also from this point.

Moreover, although lead contains into it in many cases in order to raise free-machining into the

ingredient of the metal holder used for temperature sensor 50 grade, as for this lead, the limit of an activity is called for from the point of environmental pollution. In addition, since an advanced technique and expensive equipment are required, it tends to become expensive at production of the metal holder in the ingredient which does not contain lead. However, since a holder ingredient is resin and does not contain lead, a temperature sensor 10 can realize the cutback of the amount of leaden [used] cheaply. [0031]

Furthermore, in the temperature sensor 10, the cutback of the components of the metal stay 72 needed with the temperature sensor 50 of a prototype phase and a protective tubing 74 is achieved (refer to drawing 4). This is adjusting the configuration of the metal mold used for hot melt molding, and the degree of hardness of polyester, and is because harness pair 34A and 34B are certainly supported by neck section 44B of the sensor covering 44. That is, the sensor covering 44 is substituted for the metal stay 72 and the protective tubing 74 which were used with the temperature sensor 50 in the temperature sensor 10. In addition, harness pair 34A and 34B can be more certainly supported with the sensor covering 44 by expanding-izing neck section 44B of the sensor covering 44, or adopting the polyester ingredient of a high degree of hardness.

This invention is not limited to the above-mentioned operation gestalt, and various deformation is possible for it. For example, if it is the include angle at which the include angle to the holder side attachment wall of the section formed in the holder is not only vertical (90 degrees), but it returns and sensor covering is stopped by the holder, it can change in 0 - 90 degrees suitably. Moreover, as long as the configuration of the neck section is a configuration to which it is not limited to a T character configuration, but can show appropriately a harness, they may be the shape of a rod, and tabular.

[0033]

[Effect of the Invention]

According to this invention, the temperature sensor with which the cutback of components mark was achieved is offered.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the outline perspective view having shown the temperature sensor concerning the operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the II-II line sectional view of the temperature sensor shown in drawing 1. [Drawing 3] It is the III-III line sectional view of the temperature sensor shown in drawing 1.

[Drawing 4] It is the outline sectional view having shown the prototype of a temperature sensor.

[Description of Notations]

10 50 [-- The return section, 18 / -- The guide section, 18a 18b / -- The part of the guide section, 32 / -- A thermistor, 34A, 34B / -- A harness, 42 / -- The resin section, 44 / -- Sensor covering, 44A / -- The cap section, 44B / -- Neck section.] -- A temperature sensor, 12 -- A holder, 14 -- Opening, 16

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the outline perspective view having shown the temperature sensor concerning the operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the II-II line sectional view of the temperature sensor shown in drawing 1.

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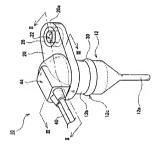
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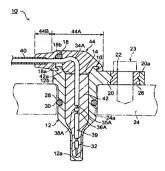
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DRAWINGS

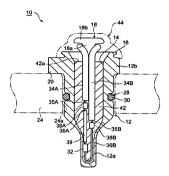
[Drawing 1]



[Drawing 2]



[Drawing 3]



[Drawing 4]

